

The Macdonald FARM Journal



VOL. 20, NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1959



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G20



SCIENCE STIRS FARMER INTEREST

NEW HOLLAND, PA., Again science rings the bell. At recent demonstrations of New Holland's Model 222 Spreader, farmers were told for the first time about Cyclon-Action, New Holland's scientific ratio of apron, beater and widespread speeds. Also explained was Techni-Pattern, the even distribution of finely shredded material which Cyclon-Action alone makes possible.

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Farmers check over New Holland CYCLON-ACTION Spreader, Model 222, ask dealer question after question—just like you will.

NOW! CYCLON-ACTION *brings science to spreading!*

Here is what Cyclon-Action means to you: (1) scientific soil management—a uniformly fertile seed-bed (Techni-Pattern), assuring increased yield after top-dressing or plowing; (2) finer shredding—with lower power requirements!

Actually, you get a wealth of worth-while features in the New Holland Model 222 Spreader. Extra-wide extra-low box for easier loading. Full capacity, too—as measured by ASAE. No arch—easy to get under low overheads. Super-speed cleanout. Balanced wide-spread with *exclusive* heat-treated paddles that sledge-hammer blows won't break. Tractor-Seat Controls, and a jack that lets you park easily, and quickly.

New Holland Cyclon-Action Spreaders are built with special treated wood flooring—"Wood where

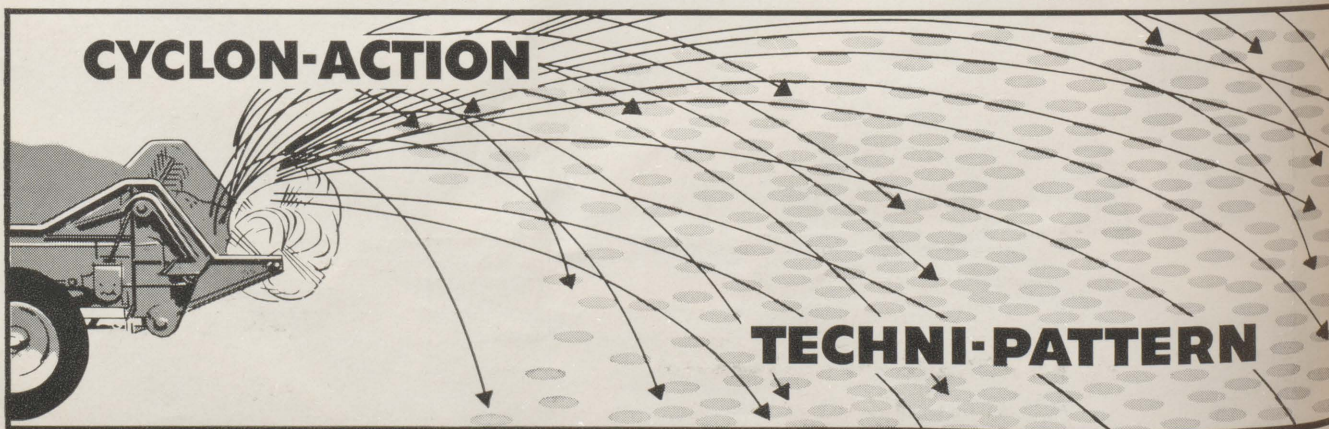
wood should be!" Sides are treated steel—"Steel where steel should be!" for maximum strength.

This CYCLON-ACTION Spreader is just one more example of how New Holland uses the latest scientific know-how to produce the best possible farm equipment. We invite your inquiries on this, or any other, New Holland product. Write: New Holland Machine Company (Canada) Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

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NH NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

Diagram below explains how CYCLON-ACTION, with its scientifically correct ratio of apron, beater and wide-spread speeds, provides a uniform TECHNI-PATTERN (even coverage). Better seedbed—better crops!



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Vol. 20, No. 11

November, 1959

REVISED ADVERTISING RATES
FOR THE MACDONALD FARM
JOURNAL

Effective May 1, 1959

Published by Macdonald College, Que.
Issued monthly, 15th. Closing date
5th. One year for \$1.00.

General Advertising Rates: (Ag.
Comm. — 15%; c.d. 2%)

Per agate line (14 lines to the inch)
Casual 26¢
1,000 lines (per year) 25¢
3,000 lines (per year) 24¢
5,000 lines (per year) 22.5¢
per column inch \$3.64
per page \$109.20

Color (extra per page) \$35.00

Mechanical Requirements:

Type page: 6⁷/₈ ins. wide x 10 ins.
deep

Trim size: 8¹/₄ ins. wide x 11 ins.
dep

Column width: 2¹/₄ ins. (13 picas)
Number of columns — 3

Halftone screen: 110-120.

Editor: H. Gordon Green, Ormstown,
Que.

Advertising Mgr.: L. G. Young, Mac-
donald College, Que.

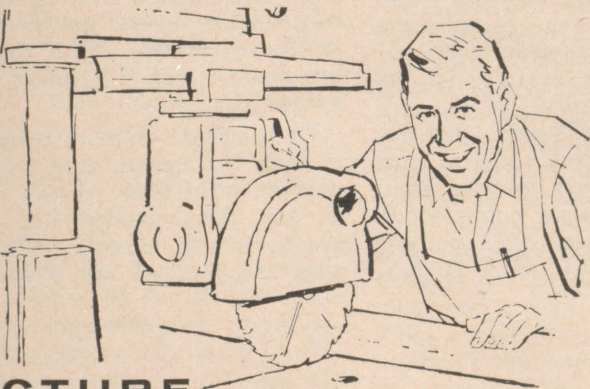
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*The Macdonald Farm Journal is the official monthly publica-
tion of Macdonald College, McGill University.*

*Address all communications about editorial matter to the
Editor, H. Gordon Green, Ormstown, Quebec.*

Advertisers, contact Les Young, Macdonald College, Que.



**PICTURE
OF A
MAN
WHO
GETS A
KICK
OUT OF
LIFE...**

Family handyman, carpenter,
plumber and electrician, this is the
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More Feed in Hybrid Corn

High yielding corn hybrids are undermining the oat crops reputation as a feed crop in Quebec.

by Ray Abbey

AMONG the score of corn varieties on trial at Macdonald College there's one lone survivor of pre-hybrid corn days. Quebec 28, represents the era of open pollinated flint type varieties of grain corn. It goes back 150 years in this province and is today a museum piece, maintained as a matter of interest and a source of germ plasm for breeding work.

Quebec 28 was one of the best of the old, open pollinated varieties. Over the past four years at Macdonald College it has yielded a respectable 56 bushels to the acre. But this places it at the bottom of the heap from the yield standpoint. A comparable hybrid for instance, has yielded an average of 81 bushels to the acre with a high, in 1958, of 112 bushels to the acre.

It is performances like this that have pushed the old fashioned native flints into the discard, and established hybrid corn as an exciting possibility in grain produc-

tion. Hybrid corn has arrived in the province of Quebec and is now challenging the position of existing grains as the most productive source of livestock feed.

"When you calculate production on feed energy per acre that's when hybrid corn really demonstrates its superiority," says Dr. Robert I. Brawn, corn breeding specialist at the College.

Comparing six varieties of hybrid corn with six varieties of oats over a four year period, oats yielded 81.6 bushels per acre and the hybrid corn 79 bushels. When you put that on a per pound basis (standard weight of a bushel of oats is 34 lbs.; grain corn, 56 lbs.) the oats bore 2,774 lbs. per acre and the hybrid corn 4,424 lbs. In addition, the feed value in corn is more highly concentrated than in oats. For instance, nutritionists calculate that roughly, 71 percent of oats is digestible while 80 per-

cent of corn is digestible. Taking this into consideration we see that in a yield of 81.6 bushels of oats there are 1,969 lbs. of useful feed energy, while in a crop of 79 bushels of corn there are 3,539 pounds of digestible nutrients.

"With feed value like that from corn, why grow oats?" Brawn asks of Quebec farmers.

Before cashing in on the productive new hybrids Brawn warns about the selection of a specific hybrid.

"A farmer might be able to take oats and barley offered at the corner store — and get away with it," says Brawn, "But the odds are against him if he picks a corn hybrid that way."

Of the score or more hybrids on trial at Macdonald, only five have proved consistent enough to go on the recommended list. These are Funk's G2, Warwick 155, Warwick 210, Pride 4, and Pride 5.



Visitors at Macdonald College inspect some of the Quebec grown grain corn. "It outyields oats by a wide margin", says Dr. Brawn.

"Remember that most hybrid corn varieties have been developed for Southern Ontario or Corn Belt conditions. One doesn't know how they will re-act in the generally cooler, moister climate of Quebec, till they have been tested."

Hybrid corn varieties are being tested at Macdonald College, Ste. Hyacinthe and Assumption in Quebec. Prospective growers should study the record of the nearest testing station before deciding on a hybrid.

Hybrid corn growing in Quebec presents some difficulties of course, among them the amount of moisture at harvest. For safe storage grain corn should contain about 18 percent moisture or less.

"Good corn crops result from a proper combination of heat and moisture during the growing season," says Dr. Brawn. "If either one is out of balance the crop is affected. In 1958 the temperature from the middle of May to the end of September was cooler than average, with the greatest departure from average coming in early summer. June was the coldest ever recorded in the Montreal area. Only in September was the temperature at or above the average value. Rainfall during the growing season was more than 4 inches above normal. There wasn't a day that the corn wilted that year. However, yields of the more promising hybrids ranged from 92 to 112 bushels but moisture, was high ranging from 44 to 49 percent."

"1959 on the other hand was the driest on record and also one of the hottest. Plants showed signs of wilt half the time. Yields were down because of the drought but the percentage moisture, in preliminary tests, ranged from 20 to 27."

With most hybrids designed for the hotter, drier areas of the southwest, Dr. Brawn has embarked on a breeding program to develop hybrids for the generally cooler, wetter, regions of Quebec.

"We have as long a frost-free period as they do in Iowa," Brawn says, "so what we need is not so much early hybrids as hybrids that will grow under slightly cooler conditions. It is believed that corn as grown in the corn belt, doesn't make much growth till the temperature rises above 50 degrees. I feel we can develop hybrids for Quebec that will grow at lower temperatures."

In this work Dr. Brawn is using as parent material, corn that is native to the Gaspé Coast hop-

ing that he will be able to transmit the inherent instinct to grow at low temperatures to more productive varieties. Dr. Brawn is also working with corn native to high altitudes of Central America hoping he can introduce more cool growth characteristics into Quebec corn.

In the meantime, however, moisture sometimes presents a problem, but it's a problem also experienced in the Corn Belt, Dr. Brawn points out.

"There, farmers find it most economical to pick at optimum moisture levels in the field, then finish it off in the heat dryer."

In Quebec, the College corn specialist suggests that farmers might be able to make use of drying equipment in local mills.

"You are much farther ahead in this drying problem if you can get rid of the cob," says Brawn. "It holds a lot of moisture. If you can get the corn to 25 percent moisture the kernels can be shelled mechanically. Once free of the cob it's easier and more economical to get the grain down to proper storage condition in the heat dryer."

On the question of corn harvesting machinery Brawn suggests that this might be handled economically on a custom basis.

Grain corn will have to overcome a lot of long established practices if it is to earn a place on Quebec farms. A typical rotation in cash crop areas sees a farmer growing canning crops or sugar beets on first year plowed land. The second year he seeds down to hay-pasture, with oats as a nurse crop. Since corn doesn't make a good nurse crop, it has to compete, very often with cash crops on first year plowed land.

What's the future for grain corn in Quebec? Dr. Brawn is convinced that the superior new hybrids, and the potential feed energy will gradually win an important place for corn on Quebec farms.



Dr. Robert I. Brawn, corn breeding specialist at Macdonald College, exhorts Quebec farmers to try hybrid corn.



With the 1959 summer the driest on record, plants showed signs of wilt. Nevertheless, Dr. Brawn says we can grow as good corn as they do in Iowa.



Nutritionists calculate that there's considerably more digestible feed per acre in corn than in oats. "With feed value like that, why grow oats?" asks Dr. Brawn.

**LIVESTOCK
MEN -
ADVERTISE
IN
MACDONALD
FARM JOURNAL**

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
gives a
Report to the Province



One very successful method for protecting fruit trees is wrapping their trunks in aluminum foil to a depth of 24 inches. Mice won't chew through foil.

Controlling Mice in the Orchard

THE apple grower who wants to protect his trees from being seriously injured or even destroyed and is anxious to see their yield increasing, must solve the vexing problem of limiting the number of mice in his orchard.

The presence of large numbers of mice in our orchards is a sure sign that the damage they do by nibbling the bark of the trees will be more serious and widespread during the coming winter. The

present activity of these rodents spells trouble for those who neglect to put out poison bait. It is most important that apple growers undertake the destruction of mice as an indispensable part of routine orchard practice.

Methods of controlling mice are as follows: cleaning up round the base of the trees; the use of metal screens to protect the trunks; replacing the turf or soil all round the base of the tree with gravel

to a depth and radius of six inches; setting traps; putting out poison bait; encouraging natural enemies of mice.

In order to encourage and simplify the procedure of poisoning, Mr. Andre Cloutier, zoologist of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, recommends one or two very precise recipes for the preparation of baits for setting out in places where there is evidence of the activities of mice.

1) Strychnine

powdered strychnine
sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
cane syrup or corn
syrup 1 pint
water 1 pint
rolled oats 6 quarts

The strychnine, syrup and water heated to boiling point and allowed to cool. When cool the liquid is poured over the oats and the whole lot is stirred until all the oats are thoroughly coated with poison.

WARNING: Since strychnine is a very violent poison, every care should be taken to avoid accidents to children and animals during the mixing and distribution of the bait.

2) Red squill

Red squill is a specific poison which is deadly to rodents but has comparatively little effect on man or farm animals. Red squill is used at the rate of 10% in a mixture of one's own choosing, or as follows:

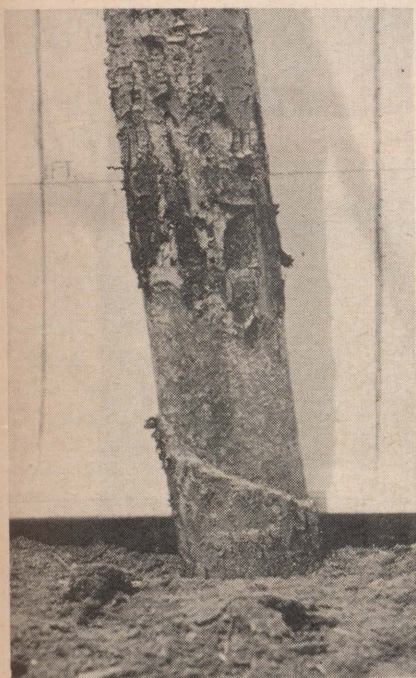
oats 10 pounds
red squill 1 pound
apple juice

Moisten the oats with apple juice, add the red squill and mix until all the oats are covered with poison. Red squill may also be used sprinkled on diced apple or slices of carrot.

3) Zinc phosphide

Zinc
phosphide 1 teaspoonful
pieces of apple ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch
in diameter) 1 quart

Stir the zinc phosphide and apple together until the poison is thoroughly incorporated. Since bait should not be touched with the bare hands, a spoon should be used or gloves worn in all manipulations. The nature and properties of zinc phosphide are very quickly altered by changes in humidity and this poison is therefore likely to have lost its effectiveness after eight days.



Damage caused by mice can amount to thousands of dollars a season. Just one tree shown, multiplied in an orchard havoc may be expensive.



Slow and painstaking repairs, bridge-grafting of mouse damage is done in the spring.



Wire mesh, another type of tree protector used by orchardists, in their constant war against rodents.

The Winter Care of Orchard Equipment

THE busy time in the orchard is now drawing to a close; but, as one season ends, we should look forward to the next so as not to be caught unprepared. During the next few months, the main concern will be for the sale of the apple crop but, at the same time, some thought should be given to the expensive machinery which has been used to safeguard the quality of the fruit.

The large amount of capital which the fruit-grower must invest nowadays in specialized machinery warrants his very close

attention to cleaning and maintenance. We therefore make no apologies for reminding all whom it may concern, of the need for care in the putting away of orchard equipment for the winter.

The elementary principles of preparing spraying machines for winter storage are well known but it is still necessary that the time and trouble be taken to put them into practice before it is too late. The machine should first be thoroughly washed and cleaned and then the parts which are most exposed to rusting should be given a

coating of grease; water must be drained from pipes, hoses and motors, and belts should be adjusted. Everybody knows what happens to these parts if they get frozen up. A new coat of paint will improve the appearance of the machine and also prolong its life.

Mr. Sylvio Hébert of the Horticultural Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture recommends that any repairs which are necessary be carried out at the same time; fruit-growers who do this will be ready to start off on the right foot next spring.

WHY NOT HAVE YOUR FLOCK CLASSIFIED?

Farmers who raise purebred pigs have found that it is to their advantage to make use of Advanced Registration testing in order to discover which are the best breeding strains and which are the families which produce superior hogs from the point of view of type of carcase, economy of feed and number of days to slaughter weight. Dairy farmers too, are putting their cows on test to find out the best producers of milk and butterfat, and they are having the cows in their herds classified on the basis of conformity with the type and characteristics of the breed. Mr. George Mayrand of the Livestock Branch of the Quebec Ministry of agriculture advises sheep raisers to make use of similar methods in the case of sheep.

When sheepmen are left to themselves they tend to form a mental picture of a breed which does not always correspond to the type aimed at by the breed association. Each sheep raiser consequently tries to keep in his flock those animals which correspond to an ideal which he himself fancies. In view of this tendency, the Provincial and Dominion Governments, with the provincial breed associations, have organized a policy of classification for flocks of sheep, with the uniform standards laid down for types of the various breeds of sheep kept in this country.

This system of flock classification aims at fixing the characteristics of each of the breeds as regards type, weight, grade of wool, quality of the meat, earliness and prolificacy.

On the basis of these qualities, flocks in the province of Quebec are classified in accordance with the following three main categories:

- A; Flocks which maintain a score of 85% or more of the possible points,
- B; Flocks with a score of 80 to 84%, and
- C; those scoring 70 to 79%.

More than half of our sheep breeders now have their flocks classified and the quality of their animals is improving every year. It is hoped that all sheepmen in the province will come to realize the advantages of raising their standards of production.



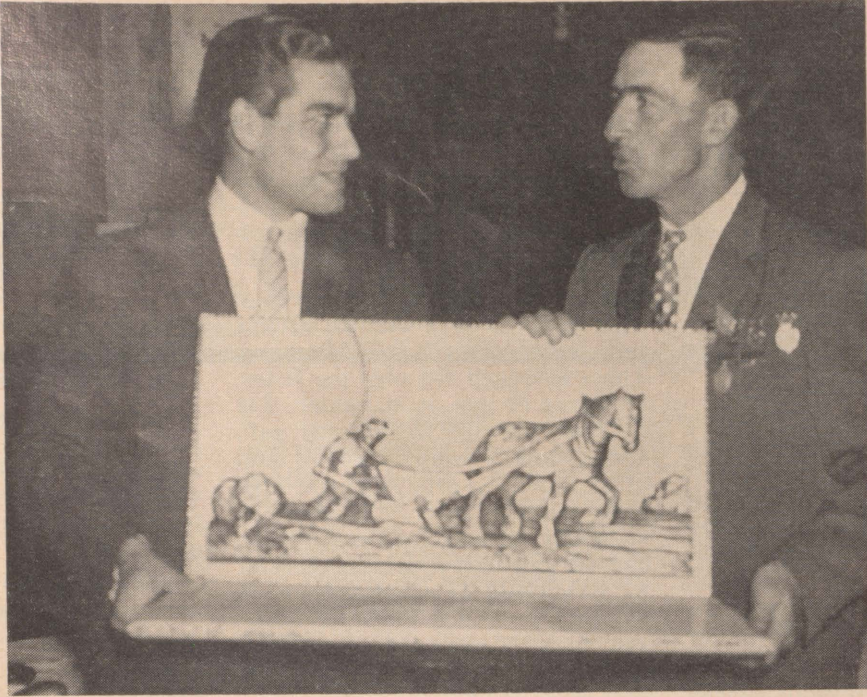
Members of the Sheenboro 4-H Club with some of their prize winning livestock. Left to Right: Christy Jennings, Mary Smits, Dick Jennings, Maisie Lavallee, Claire Lapierre, John and Linda Berrigan.



Left to Right: Rita Lapierre, Bruce Gribbons, Alex Lapierre, the 4-H Club President, and John and Teresa Brennan.

Achievement Day at Sheenboro

The two pictures above were taken at the Achievements Day for the Sheenboro 4-H Club which was held in conjunction with the Sheenboro School Fair. Sheenboro Club members and farmers in the area favour Hereford calves although a few members raise Short-horns. Sheenboro is located midway between Chalk River and Pembroke, Ont. on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, in Pontiac County. The day after these pictures were taken the Sheenboro Club won the 4-H square dancing competition held at the Shawville Fair, for the County of Pontiac with a first class exhibition of Irish smiles, and Irish jigging.



Right, Rene Renaud of St. Eustache, Champion of the Quebec Provincial Plowing Match for the third time, receives the Esse Trophy from R. E. Landry of the Quebec Division of Imperial Oil Limited.

When to Plow — And Why

THE immediate object of plowing is to turn strips of earth upside down. This leads to the destruction of the existing vegetation and, at the same time, exposes the underlying soil to the action of the weather. The ultimate purpose of plowing is to prepare the soil for the sowing of another crop. The greater the need of the new crop for a fine seed-bed and a good tilth in which to grow, the greater is the need for good plowing in the fall.

Soil tends to become too compact if it is left undisturbed; plowing breaks it up and pulverizes it and, by allowing air to penetrate, favours the soil micro-organisms and consequently benefits the crops.

M. Nazaire Parent of the Quebec Department of Agriculture says that good plowing technique requires that the width of the strip which is turned over be one and a half times its thickness. Thus, if you are plowing six inches deep, the furrow slice should be nine or ten inches wide so that it will lie at an angle of forty-five degrees.

WHEN TO PLOW

Whenever possible, it is better to plow *in the fall*, for the following reasons:—

1) Our rigorous winter climate causes alternate freezing and thawing of the soil; this makes the soil more loose and porous;

2) Fall plowing, by bringing to the surface insects and their larvae lying concealed beneath the

(Continued on Page 10)

WHERE TO SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK?

To influence the market and to get the most out of your livestock

Ship to your co-op abattoirs:

Legrade Inc., 4363, Frontenac St., Montreal.

Legrade Inc., 1 d'Estimauville St., Quebec.

Coopérative Fédérée de Québec, Princeville.

These three packing houses are owned and controlled by 380 Quebec farm co-ops.

Contact your local co-op for prices guaranteed a week in advance.

La COOPÉRATIVE FÉDÉRÉE de QUÉBEC

P.O. BOX 1019

MONTREAL

(Continued from Page 9)

soil, exposes them to destruction at a time when they are vulnerable.

3) Since a larger surface area is exposed to the rain and snow for a longer period of time, when the land is plowed in the fall, the reserve of soil moisture in the sub-soil is increased;

4) Providing that the soil is well drained, plowed land thaws out and warms up more quickly in spring and therefore can be worked and sown earlier;

5) Autumn is a comparatively slack time on most farms; the practice of fall plowing therefore leads to a more even distribution of labour and machinery and less hurry in the following spring.

CANADA RANKS SEVENTH AS MEAT EATER

Canada ranked seventh among the countries of the world in per capita meat consumption during 1958. The heaviest meat eaters for the second year in a row were Australians. Per capita consumption of red meats in the ten leading countries were, Australia 225 lb., New Zealand 220, Uruguay 206, Argentina 166, United States 152, Denmark 142, Canada 133, United Kingdom 133, Paraguay 128 and France 123 lb.

Lowest of the 34 countries covered by the U.S.D.A. report was Japan, with per capita consumption of 8 lb. Consumption in the U.S.S.R. was 61 lb. per capita.

R.O.P. — CATTLE AND SWINE

A total of 64 herds, with 1,150 calves participated during the 1958-59 year, in the joint federal-

provincial beef testing programme. All the calves were situated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Average daily gains of bull calves for the feeding period were 1.91 lb. per day. The top third gained 2.36 lb. per day and the bottom third only 1.46 lb. Heifer calves averaged 1.23 lb. with the top calves making 1.62 lb. and the bottom .85 lb. per day.

In 1958, 1,040 Yorkshire groups were tested under R.O.P. for swine. These averaged ten pigs per litter, 184 days of age at slaughter, 446 lb. feed per 100 lb. carcass gain and a carcass score of 80. A total of 37 Landrace groups were tested with ten per litter, 174 days at slaughter, 445 lb. feed per 100 lb. carcass gain and a carcass score of 84. Lacombe, for which there were 55 tests, averaged nine per litter, 168 days of age, 443 lb. of feed per 100 lb. carcass gain and a carcass score of 83.

FAMILY BUDGET — 1957

A survey of average family expenditures in nine Canadian cities has recently been completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average family size was 3.4 persons, with a total expenditure of \$4,830. Almost one-quarter of the weekly budget was devoted to food, less than one-fifth to housing and 10% to transportation. The detailed breakdown of the 1957 dollar was food 24.4%; housing fuel, light, water, 17.1%; household operation 3.7%; furnishings 5.7%; clothing 8.9%; automobile 9.4%; other transportation 1.7%; medical care 4.6%; personal care 2.0%; recreation 2.9%; reading .7%; education .6%; smoking and

alcoholic drinks 3.8%; other 1.1%; gifts 2.7%; personal taxes 6.2% and security 4.5%. Food expenditure ranged from a high of 31.6% in St. John's to a low of 22.3% in Halifax.

EVERGREENS NEED WINTER PROTECTION

SO you bought that spruce and planted it — according to the book. It was a lovely thing.

But what was wrong next spring? All the needles were brown and dropping off! Well, at least you can say that it wasn't winter-injury that did it; those evergreens just love the winter.

But do they? No! Evergreens are not really the "iron men" of the home grounds. They need winter-protection, just like many other less-hardy plantings.

Look out for drying winter winds as one of the main causes of winter injury. When there is little snow cover, and the ground is frozen, the roots can't take up the water they lose. Areas where the ground has been blown clear of snow are subject to injury.

Bright, sunny weather often leads to winter injury. The protective snow cover will melt rapidly and the ground will dry out and freeze hard at night.

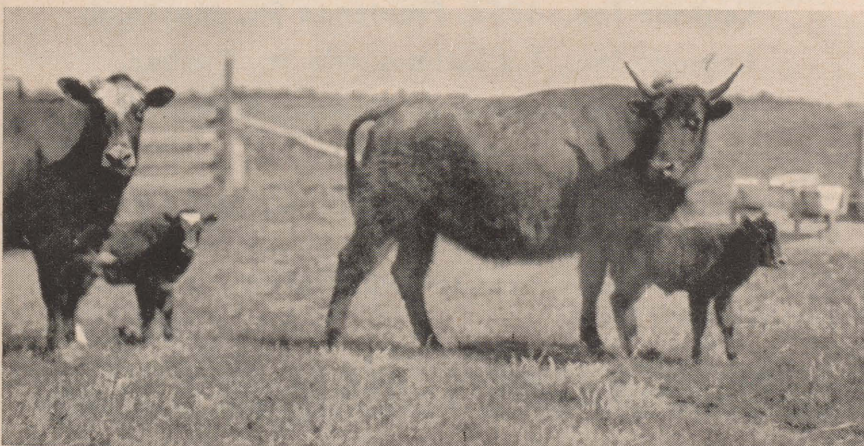
Sometimes small branches on white cedars suddenly turn brown and die in the spring. This can be caused by small breaks in the twigs, followed by drying out. These breaks may be the result of persons forcing their way through a hedge. Sleet storms may also cause small breaks.

What can you do? Specialists with the Ontario Department of Agriculture make these suggestions:

Soak the soil around plantings just before freeze-up. This will help prevent drying-out of the foliage.

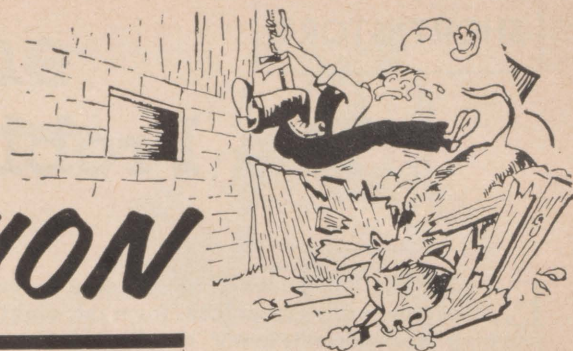
Mulch with peat moss or strawy manure. This is valuable in areas where there is little snow to act as an insulator.

Use snow fencing for protection against wind and sun. Evergreen branches and discarded Christmas trees may also be used. Large trees may need a frame support and burlap for protection. Be sure to erect the framework before the ground freezes.



A Yakalo cow and calf. This strange animal is a cross between a domestic bull and a Yak cow from Tibet.

Letters for our **BEEF SECTION**



ANY FLEMISH GAMES FOR GOOD OLD MICH?

Dowagiac, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Green:—

Thanks very much for sending me the Macdonald Farm Journal. I've enjoyed it a lot. Enclosed find dollar for subscription.

Am just wondering if you know of any place up there where I can get some of the heavy, 10 lbs. and up, Flemish Games. I know Quebec has a few breeders but I've never been able to buy any. Would like to hear from you if you know of any.

Hope the Tunis and Karakuls are doing well for you. I do hope this scrapie business is solved soon as there are several breeds of sheep I'd like to import.

Keep up the good Journal work.

Sincerely,

Isaac R. Hunter.

WANTS A HORSE ARTICLE

Terrebonne County.

Dear Mr. Green:

I have been trying to discover whether or not Macdonald College still uses draught horses, and if so, whether they are keeping them just to preserve tradition, or whether they actually have been found to have a profitable place in modern farming.

We are among the farmers who have discarded old Dobbin in favor of modern machinery, and while my sons still think me an old fossil every time I bring up the subject, I am still of the opinion that there are a lot of jobs around the place which rightfully belong to a good solid horse. And this muddy fall makes me all the harder to convince that the tractor is the final answer to all our traction problems.

Now, I've heard and read a lot of discussion about those jobs that

a horse is supposed to do better and more cheaply than a tractor—hauling of manure in the winter time, helping in the maple woods, slugging logs, etc. But I'm afraid that before I can convince my sons that they ought to let me get myself another team to put in the stable, I'll have to get some sort of proof. You know how it is with these young fellows—if they can't read it in some professor's book or other, they don't figure it's good farming.

So back to my original question—could some of the animal husbandry men at Macdonald take a look at the heavy horse for the Quebec farmer and tell us whether he is still able to pay for his oats or not? I'd sure like an excuse to walk behind a good spanking team of Percherons or Clydes again before rheumatism overtakes me.

Hostler.

WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS PORK

Compton, Que.

Dear Mr. Green:

I was interested in the letter someone wrote in to you talking about a way to market pigs at 150 pounds live weight. Now that seemed to me to be the most sensible thing I've read in any farm paper for a long time and I'd like to know what some of your Macdonald College professors think about it. I can't see a flaw in it anywhere and you'd think that the only ones who could possibly object would be the pigs themselves. But a month ago, when I sent four of my own pigs out at that weight for the simple reason that I had neither the feed nor the room for them, the price I got was the lowest figure quoted on the new form. Prime pork—the very best—and it brings the lowest price!

It would be interesting to know how much that delicious "light"

pork sold for when it reached the supermarket.

I think that the best thing for a farmer to do with his pigs with things going as they are right now would be for him to sell all his stock at whatever price he can get and invest it quick in some packing house shares.

But I would sure like to hear some of your professors find the flaw in that early marketing idea if we could get the packers to give us a Christian price.

Here's Hoping.

WOMEN TO BLAME? — SURELY NOT!

Hochelaga Co.

Dear Editor:—

I came across these rather interesting points, and I thought you should have a look at them. Don't tell me that we can blame the women for keeping meat prices for the farmer down! I couldn't bear it!

According to a recent story in the Chicago Daily News, a leading meat purveyor in Chicago, disturbed at the meat buying habits of the high-income customers he served, has concluded that women are basically illogical. He asked 100 women (whose husbands earn more than \$25,000 a year) what each would willingly pay for the products of her choice.

The answers were revealing. Some average offering prices were: carpeting \$16 a yard; an evening gown \$245; a pair of shoes \$27; perfume \$17 an ounce and face cream \$2.60 an ounce. Yet the same women refused to pay more than \$1.09 a pound for steak; 82 cents a pound for rib roast, or 60 cents a pound for hamburger!

Willing-to-Be-Convinced.

SHORT STORY

The Problem of the Pony

by Lowell Henry

EVER SINCE I launched myself on a career which takes me away from the farm at eight in the morning and doesn't bring me back from the city until supper time, the one brightest part of my entire day has been that minute of boisterous chatter with which my youngsters greet me when I come home. It has got to be almost a ritual now. The lad who is nearly six — old enough to have a pony, he says, shakes hands, says, "Glad to see you, Daddy," and then begins to follow me all over the place while he floods my ears with hair-raising tales of the day's high adventures. The one, who is not yet three and consequently cannot easily find words to express her joy, simply puts both hands on her fat little belly, leans back and shrieks with laughter. And the bulldog, having still less talent for communication, — she hasn't even a tail — begins to roll herself against my legs and to wiggle the whole north end of her anatomy at me. But when I finally break away from them long enough to say hello to my wife and to the other children who are too old for such foolishness, the noise thins down suddenly to mysterious whispers and the sly rattling of paper. And before I know it, the scalawags are hard at work again rummaging through the parcels I have brought home.

It was this nightly looting of my shopping bag which presented an awkward little problem in training a short time ago. It started one night when I noticed that instead of the usual, "Glad to see you, Daddy," I was greeted with "What you got for us tonight?"

Now I'm not saying that I'm not to blame for that, because I generally try to find some little thing through the day to take home. It seldom costs much. Very often it is only a candy bar to be shared or a comic book or a plastic toy. But generally there is something, and the children have come to expect it now. But that night when they seemed to think that what I had brought for them was more important than I was, I was a bit hurt and I told them so. "Look here, kids," I said that evening after reluctantly producing some jelly beans. "Which is it that you like the best, me or this candy?"

The young one reached. "Candy," she said.

I held it back. "Hear what I'm saying," I insisted.

My wife began to smile at her frying pan. "She heard you," she said.

Discreetly I ignored this lack of co-operation in what was really a serious matter, and I directed my question to the boy.

"I like you best of course," he said, "because you buy us things."

That wasn't a satisfactory answer at all, and I should have proceeded to tell him so had it not been for Mama pushing me up to the table and tucking a napkin into my collar. But sometime later when I stowed the scalawags away for the night, I sat down by the lad's bed and began to talk to him about how hard it was to get the money that bought jelly beans and comic books and the like. And I told him how many things we needed worse than jelly beans

and comic books, and how the only way to get those things was to save.

He listened in the mature fashion the psychology books always predict. "Yes, I know," he said. "I need something too. I need a pony. Are you going to get me a pony for Christmas?"

So then I had to patiently explain that ponies were like jelly beans and comic books, really. That they weren't necessary like a refrigerator or a mixer, or one of those toasters that goes 'spitoeey' when it coughs up your toast — one like Mama asked Santa for last Christmas and didn't get and blamed me for.

We had to get the necessities first.

"You paid a man \$50 for three stupid old geese one day," I was reminded. "And geese aren't a necessity!"

That's something else I've got to take in hand sometime. My wife has never fully sensed the dangers of criticizing my investments in front of the children.

"You'll just wait till I'm too big for a pony, that's what!"

Which, come to think of it, was precisely what happened to the pony I was going to get when I was a boy, only I didn't tell him that of course.

"Look here, lad," I said, bundling the quilt around his neck and reaching up to unbutton the light. "It isn't for you to say whether we can afford a thing or not. And I'm telling you, that a pony isn't a necessity right now. You've been coaxing altogether too much for a pony lately, and I want you to forget it! Understand?"

He usually understands rather well when I make my eyebrows look fierce and when I raise my voice an octave, "O.K." he said. "Peace is signed."

I was glad that it was. Matching wits with your bewildering offspring takes a lot out of a man somehow. Especially when you're not so sure that you've won.

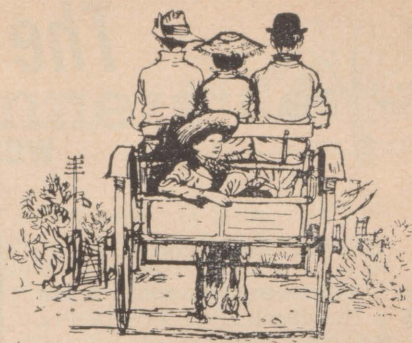
But somehow I figured that this was one engagement I had won, for all that next week the lad was quite a considerate young gentleman. When I came home at night, he never once made a slip. "Glad to see you, Daddy!" he said. And never once did he ask what I had brought. He just rummaged without asking. And he never said a word about the pony either.

I felt so pleased about it, that one night when I was putting him to bed I sat down for a real man to man talk with him. "What are you going to be when you grow up?" I asked. "You should be thinking about that now, you know."

He thought that over very carefully. "Well," he said finally, "I think I'm going to be a farmer like you. And I'll have a little boy like me. And the first thing I'll do is to buy him a pony."

It came a little too quick for me to figure out what a wise dad was supposed to say in a case like that, so I unbuttoned the light and went downstairs. Got to looking through the classifieds in the paper a bit later that night. It's terrible the price you have to pay for a pony these days!

The Country Lane



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, RETIRED

My travels are over
And I've settled down;
No longer a rover,
Nor slave in a town.

No buses to rush by,
No crowds to jostle;
Of green fields 'neath blue sky,
A fervent apostle.

I revel in bird song;
I cultivate flowers;
I adjudge nothing wrong
In loafing for hours.

In winter by log fire
I may read or dream;
When urban friends inquire,
Contented, gay, I seem.

If narrow my range,
I look not for pity —
What choose I for change?
A day in the city!

OLIVE SANBORN RUBENS

GOING FOR WATER.

The well was dry beside the door,
And so we went with pail and can
Across the fields behind the house
To seek the brook if still it ran;

Not loth to have excuse to go,
Because the autumn eve was fair
(Though chill), because the fields were ours,
And by the brook our woods were there.

We ran as if to meet the moon
That slowly dawned behind the trees,
The barren boughs without the leaves,
Without the birds, without the breeze.

But once within the wood, we paused
Like gnomes that hid us from the moon,
Ready to run to hiding new
With laughter when she found us soon.

Each laid on other a staying hand
To listen ere we dared to look,
And in the hush we joined to make
We heard, we knew we heard the brook.

A note as from a single place,
A slender tinkling fall that made,
Now drops that floated on the pool
Like pearls, and now a silver blade.

—ROBERT FROST.

COMING HOME — IN AUSTRALIA

As the farmer ends his day
With the last mound of hay
He is thinking of his supper at the farm.

When a peace o'er him comes stealing,
As the horses come home wheeling
The plough and harness with the leaden chain.

He feels so contented
As the cows they are sheltered,
Each giving of their milk as its due

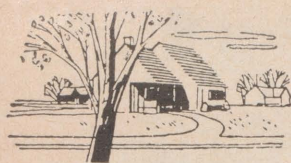
And the children all run laughing,
Along with the dogs a-barking,
To have a ride on Dobbin to the barn.

He leaves his boots outside the door,
She calls to greet him—she's quite tall,
A woman who has braved the rains,
Fire and famine—she's stood pains.

A woman who's been like a rock,
When all is lost—gone round the clock,
The four seasons of the year,
When all that's left is just one steer.

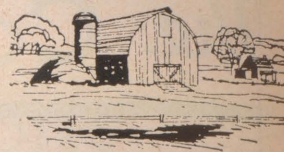
But now he knows as the sun sets,
This peaceful feeling that he gets
This satisfaction in every direction,
Wife, home and child, that is perfection.

SHIRLEY SPICER



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

BE sure every new member has a Handbook, Do's and Don'ts, etc. We also have plenty of the little yellow leaflets 'The What, How and Why of the QWI' — enough for everybody. Also be sure to send in the new members' names for the Macdonald Farm Journal.

* * *

A new film to put on your list — "Revolution On the Land." All about vertical integration, which is occupying so much attention for all concerned with agriculture. It deals with arguments for and against.

By the way, the film catalog sent out, may be taken apart so that each convenor may have a section for her own use. We had expected it to be printed in sections but it arrived as one book.

* * *

NOTE: From Mrs. Rember, Provincial Convenor of Education — Reports of work done by those applying for the Carol Lane Awards, must be in her hands by Dec. 20th. These are the requirements: confirmation in writing, attesting to what has been done due to WI influence, by whom, (not necessarily WI members,) and who has benefitted by such information, or work.

* * *

The little leaflet on the duties of Committees which was sent out to secretaries in the October mailing, should be kept for reference by the branch.

* * *

The Safety League of the Province has presented a memorandum to the Attorney General of Quebec, Mr. Rivard, which will interest many WI members who have been working for more safety in regard to school buses. The gist of it is that more care should be given to the qualifications of the bus drivers; to the type of vehicle used; stop laws should be enforced; safety rules should be drawn up for both children and driver; regular inspection of buses should be compulsory, and the public should be informed of school bus transportation regulations.



Evelyn and William Baker, First and Second Prize Winners of the Asbestos, Danville, Shipton High School Fair, sponsored by the Shipton W.I. Evelyn won the W.I. cup for the third successive year. The award is given to the pupil winning the most prize money.

OUR FARAWAY SISTERS...

A couple of items from England.

The late Miss E. H. Pratt O.B.E., whose death was mentioned some time ago in this magazine had an impressive list of offices, besides her work with ACWW of which she was Honorary Secretary. She was known as a very quiet, self-effacing person, but her accomplishments were amazing. In the first World War she held the posts successively of, Inspector of Munitions Factories, Second in Command WAAC's in France, and Second in Command Women's RAF. After the war she was Inspector of Agricultural Education at the UK Ministry of Agriculture for 26 years.

* * *

Another item copied from the BC WI Newsletter for September — "Queen Elizabeth, and the Queen Mother, are joint Presidents of Sandringham WI of which Princess Margaret is also a member. The Princess Royal is a member of Harewood WI, the Duchess of

Gloucester is a member of Brantwell WI, in Northamptonshire, and the Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra are members of Iwer WI, in Buckinghamshire."

* * *

Girls, we are in good company!

...AND NEARER HOME

A publicity hint from Home and Country, Nova Scotia.

A WI member had made a film on her movie camera of different projects the members had worked on. This gave her the idea of a TV program. Six of the members appeared in the program on CKCW in Moncton. One member's hobby was collecting salt and pepper shakers, and she showed some of the 146 pairs she has gathered. Another member showed cups and saucers, representing the different provinces, from her collection. There were also prize winning quilts, shell work, felt bags, hooked mats and paintings.

Not only did the show interest the network, but the ladies had a grand time besides.

1959 Award Winners

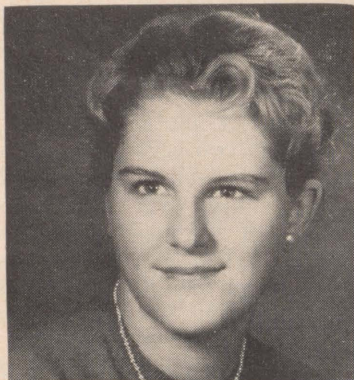
HERE are the three young people at Macdonald College who won the Quebec Women's Institute awards for 1959; Miss Alison Reid, Huntingdon, Miss Caroline Pride, Dorval, and Mr. Stanley Holmes, Ayer's Cliff.

It is Miss Reid's second year to win the Frederica Campbell MacFarlane Memorial award and she has entered the third year of the Household Science course. Miss Pride who won the Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial award is also in third year Household Science and Mr. Holmes in second year Diploma Course in Agriculture.

These are awards given by the Provincial organization. There are many scholarships, bursaries and student loans given by county and branch Institutes as well. The Women's Institutes everywhere are interested in education, for youth as well as for adults.



Miss Alison Reid, of Huntingdon, winner of the Frederica Campbell MacFarlane Memorial Award, for the second year.



Miss Caroline Pride of Dorval, winner of the Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial Award.



Mr. Stanley Holmes, of Ayer's Cliff, winner of the Q.W.I. award for 1959.

But Who Keeps the Doctor?

THE house physician at Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hotel may soon find himself out of a job if an apple a day really does, as grandmother insisted, keep the doctor away.

During the month of November each guest at the hotel will receive not one apple a day but two—with the compliments of the management. The apples — examples of Quebec's famous McIntosh variety — are intended to give room-guests an opportunity to sample the Province's best-known fruit during their stay in the city.

Queen Elizabeth guests are expected to munch their way through considerably more than 50,000 of the gift apples during the month. During the same period, Quebec apples will be featured in various recipes in the Queen Elizabeth's dining rooms, in accordance with the hotel's policy of providing as wide a selection as possible of local fare.

The Month With The W.I.

UNICEF is the most popular item of news this month. In our fortunate country, we are so used to having everything we need, I am sure at times we take all these good things of life for granted, and then it is said, we cease to be thankful. It is good, therefore, to see that WI members are remembering those less fortunate.

BONAVENTURE

BLACK CAPE welcomed a new member and voted \$100 for black-out curtains for the new school. The treasury was enriched by proceeds from lunches served at the Agricultural Fair, and members who attended the sewing classes reported them both instructive and enjoyable. GRAND CASCAPEDIA reports 3 new members and a donation of \$5.00 to the Calf Club. School prizes will be awarded at four schools and plans were made for entertaining the County meeting. MARCIL had a panel discussion "Are Modern Schools Meeting Our Children's Needs?" Many opinions were expressed and a recommendation was forwarded to the County Convenor of Education. Plans were made for the School Fair and Mrs. W. Walker reported having accepted the district chairmanship of UNICEF. MATAPEDIA reports two very successful annual events, a Garden Party and a Beach Party. A sewing course is being planned, with Miss King and Miss Runnels. The School Fair was discussed and films enjoyed. PORT DANIEL had Mr. R. W. Porter, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, as guest speaker, his subject being "Banking for Women." A question period followed. The School Fair was on the agenda here too, and members are to contribute articles, which will be sold for Christmas gifts. RESTIGOUCHE donated \$25 to a needy family and made plans for a tea and home cooking sale.

BROME

ABERCORN donated prizes to the school, and held a School Fair, a Sports Contest and a tea and food sale. A trash can was placed by the picnic table. AUSTIN report a School Fair, and are purchasing a \$100 bond. Needed repairs are to be made to the Hall, and a discussion was held for planting cedar trees around the Hall. KNOWLTON LANDING sold \$20 worth of UNICEF cards and held a food sale. Another new member is reported here. SUTTON heard a paper on Education and completed 21 pairs of socks for the Red Cross.

COMPTON

BROOKBURY assisted with Bury School Fair, installed a gas stove and heaters in their hall and catered for a wedding. Future plans included a Hallowe'en dance and a New Year's Eve dance. COOKSHIRE heard a talk on the St. Lawrence Seaway, and on a trip to the United Nations by Judy Hurd.

An original poem was read by Winston Fraser winner of the poetry prize at the School Fair. Various convenors subjects were Learning French, Civil Defence, United Nations, UNICEF, UNESCO, the Civil Code, Equal Pay for Equal Work, Succession Duties, Observance of special days, and a Link Letter from England was read. A \$50 bursary was given to Miss D. Shelton by East Angus and Cookshire branches. \$5 was sent to the FWIC Foundation Fund. Cotton was brought in for cancer dressings, and the High School teachers were entertained. Donations were made to County funds, a memorial wreath bought, and \$25 given for school prizes. CANTERBURY heard a paper on contagious diseases, stressing the need for immunization as soon as children are old enough. Plans were made to entertain the Home and School, and to help with the supper in aid of the Historical Society. EAST ANGUS had a roll call, "Name a Point of Interest to Tourists in Compton County." Mrs. Bernard reported on the tea room at Cookshire Fair, and Mrs. Ratcliff and Miss Shatluck gave highlights of their trip across Canada. Pictures will be shown at a later date. Future projects are a paper collection and a picnic table. SCOTSTOWN received a gift from a former member in Cornwall, England, helped at the Cookshire Fair lunchroom, and renewed a subscription to the Federated News.

GASPE

HALDIMAND is to be congratulated on winning the WI Fair Cup. Suggestions for a new Fair programme were brought in, and towels for the work basket. SANDY BEACH had as rollcall, "The Most Interesting Person I Ever Met." The Layette Lift letter was read with good results — a dozen layettes are to be made. A film on the Queen's visit to Gaspé was shown and the Publicity Convenor read a paper "YWCA Helps Defeat Prejudices by Aiding Coloured Immigrants." WAKEHAM are giving points for attendance, donated \$5 in prizes for children's gardens and a special prize. Aprons were brought in for the workbasket. YORK had an original rollcall, "A Truthful Compliment To Your Neighbour." This branch entertained county members at a party. Games, square dances, quizzes and refreshments were enjoyed. The Children's Fair Cup was won by this branch. A scrambled word contest was held, and plans made for a Masquerade Party.

GATINEAU

AYLMER EAST members and their 'Grandmother' guests toured the Ottawa City Hall and grounds of Government House. Mrs. R. Miller, Mrs. M. Fuller and Mrs. E. Craig held an open discussion on Modern Trends in Education. EARDLEY heard a report on the Central Canadian WI tea, and a paper, "How Did You Do It, Grandma?" A box of clothing is to be collected for the Unitarian Services Committee, and a donation of \$5 to be given to the Children's Fair in Quyon. HURDMAN HEIGHTS. Mrs. B. Davis, Education convenor, read a paper, "Mad Language," also

heard articles from the Welfare and Health, and Home Economics convenors. LOWER EARDLEY Mrs. G. Davis, Home Economics convenor, was in charge of the meeting, read an interesting paper entitled, "Success of Home Making." Mrs. Pink read a letter from Mrs. K. Rand, outlining the ACWW Conference in Scotland. Mrs. D. Nesbitt, citizenship convenor, sold UNICEF cards and a donation of \$5 was made to UNICEF. Welfare and Health convenor, Mrs. H. Sally, read about Salk Vaccine; and here's a new contest, "Chew Two Chiclets for one minute, Remove With Toothpick, Place On Small Bit of Card-board and Using Toothpick Shape into Small Animals." KAZABAZUA had the principal of Queen Elizabeth School as guest speaker — his topic, "An Outline of the Educational System As It Functions in Nova Scotia." RUPERT won three firsts, four seconds, and one third prize at Aylmer Fair. A donation of \$10 was given to local School Fair. WAKEFIELD held a very interesting discussion with Mrs. E. Ryan on flower arrangements.

HUNTINGDON

DEWITTVILLE had a talk on Education and enjoyed a card game which netted \$5. DUNDEE entertained the County president who spoke on the Convention, also heard a report on the radio talk on the Edinburgh Conference. HOWICK had Inspector Brady as guest speaker — his subject was "Changes in Education." Also heard a visitor from Ireland discuss the Education system there. HUNTINGDON sent jams and jellies to the County Hospital, and donated \$10 to UNICEF Shell-Out. Saw a demonstration on the making of two supper dishes, which they afterwards sampled. ORMSTOWN heard a talk by Dr. Stalker on an overseas trip, slides also shown.

MEGANTIC

INVERNESS discussed sending a boy or girl to camp another year. Held semi-annual county meeting. Gave \$25 scholarship, \$6 for school prizes and \$49 for School Fair prizes. Made a quilt. KINNEAR'S MILLS catered for a wedding reception.

MISSISQUOI

COWANSVILLE enjoyed a talk by Rev. Carl Gustafson on Cape Cod, and places of interest in Washington, D.C. A film was also shown. UNICEF Christmas cards are being sold by this branch and two new members are reported. DUNHAM discussed writing the life histories of charter members, made plans for children to collect for UNICEF, and for a sale and tea. A donation was made for school prizes. FORDYCE heard articles read by the citizenship convenor, who also conducted a quiz. A quilting was planned. STANBRIDGE EAST are also selling UNICEF Christmas cards, and are planning a party for children who collect for the Shell-Out. A member gave a talk entitled "A Trip Around Lake Champlain."

At the semi-annual meeting of this county, a discussion was held on the play to be written by Mrs. Moore for the Jubilee. Prizes were given to successful contestants in the Hobby Show. 190 entries were received for this, including hooked rugs, quilts, copper

trays, crochet, knitting, cake decorating, poems, flower decoration and dressmaking.

PAPINEAU

LOCHABER are sending parcels to an orphanage in Korea, and are buying UNICEF cards. Linen was brought in for the Cancer Society, and a donation sent to the Service Fund. The history of this Institute has been completed and a copy sent to MacDonald College. A novelty sale is planned.

PONTIAC

BEECH GROVE had talk by the Education convenor, "You and Your Child and School;" made plans to assist at the County Tea Room. ELMSIDE held a spelling bee, made plans for a School Fair, and sent gifts to friends in hospital. FORT COULONGE heard about a trip to Europe and a paper on Education by the convenor. QUYON was interested to hear about the "Hilton Iron Mine," at Bristol, Que. It was decided to give prizes to the exhibitors at the School Fair with most points. This branch is also assisting at the County Tea Room. SHAWVILLE'S meeting took the form of a progressive dinner. Items were heard from the convenors of Agriculture, Home Economics and Publicity. A Gay Nineties Revue is in preparation, and the teachers are to be entertained at the next meeting. WYMAN heard an article on "The Law and You," which led to a lively discussion on Women's Rights. Convenors items included Hostess Almanac, Vincent Massey, Pontiac at the Ottawa Exhibition and a humorous reading "There's One in Every Town." Plans were made for exhibit at Shawville Fair and the WI Tea Room.

QUEBEC

VALCARTIER held a successful bazaar and chicken barbecue followed by a dance. Net proceeds were \$462.61. The Education convenor held a contest on "Making Words Out of National Relations." Prizes were won by Mrs. Banning and Mrs. Paquet.

RICHMOND

DENISON MILLS had a display of quilts, quilt patterns and needlework. A flower box contest was held, with increased entries. \$27 was raised at a food sale, \$10 donated to St. Francis High School for lunches and \$10 to Asbestos, Danville School Library. RICHMOND HILL "Describe a Pretty Way To Decorate a Parcel," was the roll call Wrapped parcels were judged and prizes awarded. A chicken pie supper and dance were planned. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN'S held a sale of remnants, and sent jams and jellies to the Wales Home. The contest here was on "States in the USA," A tea and fancywork sale are planned. MELBOURNE RIDGE took up a collection for UNICEF and ordered Christmas cards. Mrs. G. Fowler gave a talk on Nutrition, based on information obtained at the Short Course. A True or False contest on food facts and fallacies was held. This branch is catering for a Legion banquet. SPOONER POND is collecting used clothing for the Unitarian Services Committee. Convenors items were Homemade

Paper, Nutrition, and excerpts from the CAC bulletin. SHIPTON sponsored a very successful School Fair. Over 300 relatives and friends attended the open evening. A cookie contest was held, and an auction of the cookies. Plans were made for entertaining the County President and Spooner Pond branch.

ROUVILLE

ABBOTSFORD are sending toys and clothing to a home for Retarded Children. Orders for UNICEF cards were taken by Citizenship convenor. Future plans included a Hallowe'en Party and a 30th Anniversary.

SHEFFORD

GRANBY HILL also ordered UNICEF cards and planned a Food and Fancywork Sale. \$5 was given to the High School for improvement in French in Grade V. GRANBY WEST is paying for one child's dinner for the school year at Granby High School. A contest was held on "Kinds of Apples," and a rummage sale is reported. WATERLOO WARDEN sponsored a School Fair, made scrapbooks for the Children's Hospital, and had a sale of jams and jellies. A paper on Agriculture was read, and two sick members remembered.

SHERBROOKE

ASCOT had a sale of handicrafts, and heard Rev. A. Lovelace tell about work being done in the "Church of All Nations," in Montreal. Donations were given to County School Fair. BELVIDERE held a flower contest and donated \$12 to the School Fair. LENNOXVILLE heard about tours and visits taken by Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie while attending the ACWW Conference. Donations were made to the School Fair and to the School for Retarded Children. MILBY had Miss S. A. Hadlock as guest speaker, telling of her trip to Plymouth, N.H. where she attended a mock assembly of United Nations. A paper drive was held, and a Life Membership was presented to Mrs. R. H. Draper.

STANSTEAD

AYER'S CLIFF held a paper drive, and helped at a reception for the school teachers. Dinner was served at the School Fair, and food was sent for the family of a sick member. BEEBE entertained local school teachers at a dinner meeting and held a food sale. TOMIFOBIA entertained the ladies of the Beebe branch and showed movies. HATLEY donated \$5 to Hatley School Library. A paper drive is planned.

STANSTEAD NORTH had a noonday dinner, with a sale of handicrafts, food and vegetables. A party was held to celebrate the birthday of an 80 year old member. NORTH HATLEY gave prizes in a recent contest for school children, and prizes for boy and girl with the best garden grown from donated seeds.

VAUDREUIL

HARWOOD had a talk on the Mary Stewart Collect, and on the National Office. The roll call was cookies with their recipes. A demonstration of an automatic Zig-Zag sewing machine was given and a card party is planned.

MONTCALM

RAWDON held a very successful tea, sale of work and homecooking, and a drawing in aid of the Dental Clinic. A special scholarship to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the branch was won by Mr. Peter Asbil. No student this term achieved the rating necessary for the Dr. Newton Smiley Memorial Scholarship. It will not be granted this year. The branch is planning a Silver Jubilee Dinner to be held in a local hotel followed by a Military Whist. The Branch was formed by Miss Lucy Daly on 23rd October, 1934. Many friends of the branch have arranged to attend.

JACQUES CARTIER

STE. ANNE'S made scrapbooks for the Children's Hospital, ordered UNICEF cards and planned for a tea and sale.

ARGENTEUIL

ARUNDEL made plans for a School Fair. BROWNSBURG held a Handicraft Tea and presented gifts to 2 members going to France and England. DALESVILLE had a talk on Banking. FRONTIER had a film "Three of Our Children." They served refreshments at the School Fair and 4-H Achievement Day. JERUSALEM-BETHANY had a talk on Cancer Society work done by Lachute WI, and held a tea. They also plan a whist party. LACHUTE held an open meeting at which Mrs. G. McGibbon told of her trip to the ACWW Conference in Edinburgh and Mrs. N. Morrison of her trip to Ireland. The ticket was drawn on the quilt donated by Jerusalem-Bethany. PIONEER held an open meeting and showed a film by the Bell Telephone Co. UPPER LACHINE-EAST END collected cotton for the Cancer Society and plan a card party for the Home for Senior Citizens.

Driver Training Classes Promote Safety

ONE of the consistently popular classes each fall with the Ormstown Study Club is the Driver Training class. This is the third year for the course at Ormstown, and the idea was first suggested by the local Women's Institute. Thirteen students were enrolled this term and farmers of the vicinity with a good reputation for safe driving were pressed into service to serve as instructors. Most of the class is

of the weaker sex as it is pretty generally agreed that no man has the ability or patience to teach his own wife how to drive.

"Oh, the clutch smelled a few times on the car I was in charge of," says Alvin Gruer, head of the class, "but they all learned. And I think they learned pretty well, too."

RECIPE PAGE

SUPPER FAVORITE



AN all time favorite for cold fall evenings — Baked Beans! Everybody has their own favorite method for preparing them, but here's one more style you might like to try. Better make double quantities . . . served with Cabbage Salad and brown or raisin bread, there will be calls for second helpings.

BAKED BEANS

- 2 cups dry beans
- 5 cups water
- 1/3 lb. cubed salt pork
- 1/2 cup catchup
- 3/4 cup fine diced onion
- 1 minced clove garlic
- 1/3 cup molasses
- 1 tsp. dry mustard
- 1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
- salt.

Soak beans overnight. Bring slowly to a boil and add salt pork. Boil gently for about 45 minutes. Taste and season with more salt as desired. Combine all the other ingredients, mix with some of the bean liquid. Stir gently into the beans. Arrange some of the salt pork bits on top. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°F. 1½ hours.

You cannot beat old-fashioned boiled dressing for cabbage salad, but if you like to adventure into something a little different, try dressing the cabbage with a sour cream and mayonnaise dressing

nipped with a little dill — a few seeds or the fresh plant.

DILLY CABBAGE SALAD

- 3 cups shredded cabbage
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 small carrots, shredded
- 1 small onion, finely diced
- ¼ teaspoon dill seed or ½ tea-
- spoon chopped fresh dill
- Juice 1 lemon
- 3 tablespoons sour cream
- ½ cup mayonnaise
- Dash pepper
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- Dash thyme
- Dash paprika

Sprinkle cabbage with salt, cover and let stand 45 minutes. Squeeze water from cabbage. Combine cabbage with carrot, onion and dill. Combine remaining ingredients for dressing, toss with cabbage mixture. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

POPCORN BALLS

In case the children want to make popcorn balls like the sticky little folks on this month's cover, here's a recipe. (Ssshhh! It calls for evaporated milk!)

- 2 cups sugar
- 2 cups corn syrup
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 tall can evaporated milk
- ¼ pound butter
- 1 tablespoon vanilla

Mix sugar and corn syrup together. Add salt and stir over low flame and cook until mixture boils. Put in candy thermometer and cook until mixture reaches 250 deg. F., add the milk and butter, a little at a time, so that syrup does not stop boiling. Stir and cook until thermometer reaches 244 deg. F. (You'll have to stir more and more rapidly as the temperature goes up). Remove from heat. Add vanilla. Pour over 8 cups freshly popped corn and mix with buttered hands to make popcorn balls. Place on buttered platter to cool.

COW SENSE PAYS PROFIT

"Cow psychology is easy and probably pays off in more milk plus extra dollars in your pocket," say livestock specialists of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Most dairy men know that milk letdown is a normal process (it's stimulated by the hormone oxytocin) but when a cow is excited, nervous, or suffering pain, the hormone adrenalin is secreted. This hormone prevents the letdown hormone from acting. When this happens, milk is left in the udder, and mastitis and a gradual slowdown in total production may result. Here are some tips on how to get more co-operation from your cow, plus milk you may never have missed.

Milk at regular intervals. Milking late may produce more milk, but the letdown response may be gone before you get all the milk.

Place easily stimulated cows in the first stanchions — and milk these first. Cows which milk out slowly should be placed at the end of the line.

Teach cows to respond to milking stimulus. The best way is a vigorous massage of udder and teats with a warm damp cloth.

Avoid frightening your cows just before milking. Abnormal noises, strangers, or barking dogs may slow or stop the action of the letdown hormone.

Keep your temper under control. Pain caused by kicking or beating can cost you 5 to 15 pounds of milk. Painful milking caused by sore teats also cuts down production.

Make sure the vacuum is held constantly at the recommended level; too high a level can lead to mastitis, and a varying level might cause nervousness.

Remember that cow psychology can be used to relax your cow, and a relaxed cow will cost you less and make you more.

SHOWRING VS. MILKING ABILITY

Is a good showring dairy cow necessarily a good milker?

That question has been bandied around a lot in the last few years by both breeders and commercial dairymen. Some farmers claim it's unsafe to buy a cow nowadays unless you can look up her or the dam's milking records; others believe type can still be used as the main yardstick in buying replacement cows. Here's some more grist for the mill.

A type-production study on 9,469 cows made by the Holstein-Friesian Association proves there is a good relationship between type and milk and butter fat production, says the O.A.C. Dairy De-

partment. The table below shows it:

Type	Rating	Mature Equivalent	
		Milk (lbs)	Fat (lbs)
Excellent		17,710	650
Very Good		13,955	527
Good	Plus	12,524	468
Good		11,722	437
Fair		11,176	416
Poor		11,533	430

The most frequent defective characters noted in Holstein-Friesian cows were high pelvis, sickled legs, toeing out of rear feet, and low thurls.

The O.A.C. also reports that a study of 1,547 Guernsey cows showed that heavy shoulders (30 per cent of cows, high pelvis (25 per cent), low thurls (22 per cent), sickled legs (30 per cent), and short front udders (30 per cent) are the most frequent undesirable characters. Weak fore attachment of the udder, low rear attachment of the udder, close teats and low pins were present in 16 to 20 per cent of the cows inspected.

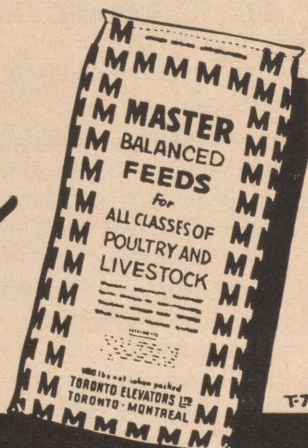
CANADIAN WOOL PRODUCTION INCREASING

Shorn wool production in 1959 totalled 6,800,000 lb., greasy basis, 7% over the 1958 clip and the largest since 1949. The increase was due to an increase in fleece weights, 7.6 vs 7.4 lb., and because 898,000 sheep were shorn this year compared to 862,000 in 1958.

While Western Canada increased its average clip by .3 lb. from an extra 38,200 sheep, Eastern Canada sheared some 2,200 fewer sheep. Production in Ontario increased by 6% but this was almost offset by 6% less wool from Quebec.

Some 41,979 sheep men across the country had been cheered by the receipt of the "deficiency payments" on wool of 1958 production, amounting to \$1,372,876 before March 31, 1959. Processing of some delayed applications brought up the total wool deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board to \$1,541,294.

*It's Results
that Count!*



MASTER FEEDS

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Red Danes at Purdue

FOUR purebred Red Dane bulls, recently imported from Gothenberg, Sweden, will aid in dairy cattle breeding research at Purdue University's Herbert Davis Forestry Farm, near Farmland.

The bulls are now at East Lansing, Mich., for semen collection. One will then be shipped to the Davis farm early in November.

Purdue researchers plan to use the young sires' services in dual-purpose cattle study. T. G. Martin, Purdue dairy scientist, heads the experiment.

"Close cooperation has and will continue to exist between Michigan Artificial Breeders Cooperative, the USDA and Purdue University regarding work with Red Danes," says Martin. "Therefore, the four bulls will be rotated from time to time, and semen will be available. Red Danes are similar to Holsteins in build and size, but are more nearly dual-purpose in type.

"The reason we need these bulls," says Martin, "is that we are running into serious inbreeding problems from the original importation."

Since 1935, 20 cows and two bulls have made up the total genetic base for Red Danes in this country.

"Dual-purpose animals may have more of a place in the United States as the population increases," the Purdue staff member asserts.

The Purdue study, initiated in 1950, is designed to determine "whether we can select for both dairy and beef characteristics at the same time, and whether hybrid vigor exists in dairy, beef and growth traits," Martin reports.

Services of the newly-imported Red Dane will be used to continue crossbreeding experiments with Milking Shorthorns and Red Polls.

Martin, appointed to head the research in 1955, is measuring growth, feed efficiency, carcass quality and milk-producing ability of the crossbreds. He is also comparing the results with purebred performance.

The study should be completed in five years.



Not only Mary's Little Lamb went to school, Larry McDonald's goes along, too: Pupils at this school are encouraged to bring their pets to classes, not to give higher education to the animals, but so the pupils get close-ups for science study.

Advanced Registration As A Means of Improving the Breed

WHEN an animal is registered, the owner receives a certificate of registration bearing its name, the number which has been assigned to it and the names of the sire and dam and of the four grandparents. In other words, the certificate of registration is simply a document serving to establish the identity of the animal in question.

Improvement in the yield or performance of animals is brought about as a result of rigorous and uncompromising selection amongst purebred stock. Selection in livestock breeding is the art of weeding out those individuals which are not worth keeping, either from the point of view of production or of bodily conformation.

Two of the principal factors contributing to the improvement of dairy cattle are the keeping of production records and the classification of the animals by type, according to their bodily conformation. It is on the basis of these two methods of selection that certificates of Advance Registration are issued.

The first of these two factors, that is to say the keeping of records of milk and butter-fat production, is familiar to breeders of purebred dairy stock and also to owners of grade herds who know and appreciate its value. The second factor, namely classification according to bodily conformation and type, is less popular with dairymen, although it should be used in close conjunction with the testing and recording of milk and butter-fat production which it serves to complement. For, at least in the case of dairy cattle, beauty and merit go hand in hand, at least to some extent.

Thus, a good system of breeding unquestionably involves the mating of thrifty and profitable

animals whose bodily conformation approaches as far as possible the ideal type of the breed. Too many dairy herds are still managed in a casual, go-as-you-please fashion and one still sees too many cows which are poor in yield and unsightly examples of lack of symmetry and proportion into the bargain. The buyer who is looking for a good cow, is much less likely to be disappointed if, before buying an animal, he makes certain of its identity and enquires into the performances of its parents

and near relatives as well as into its own production records.

As a result of the high standards required of a candidate for Advance Registration, inferior animals are prevented from breeding and passing on their poor qualities. This elimination of undesirable hereditary traits, says Mr. Bruno Gelinas of the Livestock Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, has a beneficial effect on the herd which is likely, in the long run, to spread throughout the entire breed.

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